

'What More Can We Say . . .?'

An Editorial

PERHAPS it is a temporary lull and there will be a pick-up again tomorrow. We certainly hope so and will be happy to forget we ever said this. But as things stand today, our year-end fund drive for \$64,000 has lapsed into the critical stage for the life of the paper, and we feel we must resort to the editorial form for a sober report and warning to our readers.

Up to last week we were receiving from \$2,500 to \$3,500 a week, which was actually just half of what we needed, and left us in a state of continuous crisis, getting along day to day in "modern miracle" style. But in the last several days, even this intake has been cut in half.

Yesterday we received just \$272, half of which

came from a single group in West Nassau which has, like some others, done noble work to keep our paper going. Tuesday we received \$249. Monday it was \$297. This simply won't get it, as the phrase goes.

This leaves us unable to pay the printer and no place else to get the money but the usual place, you. Believe us, we do not want to sound even remotely as if we are scolding those who have already done so much, nor unmindful of pressing financial problems, but we KNOW that there are thousands of readers who for whatever reason have not yet participated in the drive.

If, at this time when history is moving so swiftly and encouragingly in the direction of everything this paper has fought for against bitter odds through

the worst years, everyone who has done NOTHING so far to keep the paper of peace alive would raise or contribute \$10 by next week, we would hit our goal then and there and be out of danger.

As soberly as we know how, we have to say this: At the current rate, the drive would literally last until June to raise the \$64,000. But without any ands, ifs or buts our budget requires that we get this \$64,000 by Christmas. We just cannot get to the end of the year and into the bright new 1956 picture without the total sum.

What more can we say? Except perhaps that deep down we feel that with these facts on the line, our readers will, as always before, not let the Daily Worker down.

**DULLES'
SPANISH
DIVERSION**

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Daily Worker

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**GEN. HAYS
FOLLOWS
LANE-OUT**

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All-German Council Proposed By Molotov to Geneva Parley



Konrad Adenauer, West German Chancellor (right) as shown in Bonn with President Theodor Heuss, in the first picture of the Chancellor since he was stricken with pneumonia.

CORPORATIONS' PROFITS UP 34.3% IN 3D QUARTER

A compilation of corporation profits reports of 428 companies for the third quarter of 1955, published in the Wall Street Journal yesterday, showed those companies with an increase of 34.3 percent of their net profits over the same period in 1954.

The total for the 428 firms was \$2,169,180,000 for the quarters, compared with \$1,615,603,000 last year.

The Ford Motor Co.'s chairman,

Ernest R. Breech, meanwhile, disclosed that his firm's net profits for the first nine months of 1955 are higher than any of the company's full-year profits in the past.

The Wall Street Journal says that 1955 profits for American corporations promise to approach the 1950, when the first flush of the Korea war buying began and taxes on profits were still at a very low point. Profits that year totaled \$22.5 billion.

GENEVA, Nov. 2.—The Soviet Union called today for establishment of an "All-German Council" composed of members of the East and West German parliaments. It would be consultative but could represent the whole German people, the Soviet proposal said. This would be so not only in coordinating the political and cultural life of the divided nation, but also in cooperation with other countries "in the consolidation of peace."

Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov unveiled the plan at the fifth plenary session of the Big Four foreign ministers conference this afternoon.

The four-point Soviet plan proposed that:

1. The all-German council should be a consultative body composed of members of the East and West German parliaments to discuss matters interesting to both German states.

2. Mixed committees should be set up on matters relating to economic and cultural ties between the two German states, and currency, intra-German financial transactions, customs, post and telegraph and transportation.

3. The council should agree on the size of the armed forces of East and West Germany, and on scaling them down.

4. The council should agree on matters connected with participation of the two Germanies "in measures designed to consolidate European security" and on the "prerequisites for the unification of Germany as a peaceful and democratic state."

Molotov also called for withdrawal of foreign troops from all of Germany within three months, leaving behind only "restricted" contingents.

Claudia Jones Given Only One Week's Stay

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Federal Judge Luther Youngdahl ruled today that Claudia Jones, Communist Party leader, can remain free from deportation for only one week provided she remains in the Mt. Sinai hospital where she is now confined.

Miss Jones was released Sunday a week ago from the Federal Women's Reformatory at Alderson, W. Va., where she had served nine months as a Smith Act prisoner. On arriving in New York she was greeted by 200 friends at Pennsylvania.

She suffered a sudden attack of "heart pains" last Wednesday and was taken immediately to Mt. Sinai Hospital.

Although she suffered from a serious heart condition while in prison she was threatened with deportation to Trinidad, British West Indies, by Department of Justice officials on her release. She was then released temporarily on her own recognizance.

Miss Jones was represented before Judge Youngdahl by Blanch Freedman and David Rein, attorneys.

Meg Goes to Church

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Princess Margaret came out of seclusion tonight to attend memorial services at St. Paul's Cathedral, symbol of the Church of England, while press clamor rose for separation of the state and the church.

Max Weiss Released on \$35,000 Bail

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Max Weiss was released on \$35,000 bail here today after six weeks imprisonment following his indictment under the membership clause of the Smith Act.

His wife, Mrs. Sadie Weiss, came here to obtain his release on bail. The Weiss family are residents of New York City.

Weiss was arrested Sept. 19 in New York, and was brought here.

Weiss expressed thanks to those who helped raise the \$35,000 bail fund.

A motion is being filed here in the U. S. Court of Appeals to quash the indictment.

All 44 Killed in Airliner Crash

LONGMONT, Col., Nov. 2.—A United Air Lines four-engine DC-6B liner crashed in a flaming explosion on a farm 30 miles east of the Rocky Mountain foothills last night, killing all 44 persons aboard.

Among the 39 passengers who lost their lives were at least one child and 14 women.

The plane, United's Flight 629 from New York to Seattle, had taken off from Denver for a non-stop flight to Portland, Ore., less than a half hour before it crashed in a beet field eight miles east of here.

U. S. Court Bans Threats by School Racists

JONESBORO, Ark., Nov. 2.—A Federal District judge yesterday told three pro-segregation outfits that the school board at Hoxie, Ark., where schools are racially integrated, "has tried to follow the law." As for the three anti-integration organizations, he told them: "All you've shown so far

is that your people have worked to get the board to disobey the law." The jurist, in the District court at Jonesboro, Judge Thomas C. Trimble, issued a temporary injunction enjoining the three organizations from interfering with the integrated schools of Hoxie.

The organizations were White America, Inc., the White Citizens Councils and the Hoxie Citizens Committee for Segregation.

They were forbidden to threaten school officials with bodily harm, to trespass on school property, to set up a boycott of the schools or to picket the schools. A final court

hearing was set for Dec. 8.

Hoxie is in the northeastern part of Arkansas, Lawrence County, north of Jackson county, where the Black river merges with the White river. It is only a few counties distant from Memphis, and from the Missouri border.

3 American Scientists Awarded Nobel Prize

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 2.—Two American scientists won the 1955 Nobel prize for physics today and a third won the prize for chemistry. Dr. Vincent du Vigneaud, of Cornell university, was awarded the chemistry prize for discovering a process to make synthetic hormones.

Prof. Willis E. Lamb of Stanford University and Prof. Polykarp Kusch of Columbia University won the physics prize for their work in nuclear research.

The three will each receive \$36,720 and a certificate.

Du Vigneaud, a 54-year-old biochemist who lives at Scarsdale, N.Y., heads the biochemistry department of Cornell University Medical School in New York. He won the award for his discovery of how to purify hormones produced by the pituitary gland, which affects body growth and stimulation of the sex organs. He has two children.

Lamb, 42, lives at Palo Alto, Calif. with his wife.

Kusch, a German-born naturalized citizen, lives in New York and has three children.

Lamb and Kusch's work made it possible to stabilize the basic theories of the components of the universe, matter and radiation.

Both Lamb and Kusch, while working with Prof. Isidor Rabi, perfected electronic devices and helped develop radar during World War II.

Lamb said the only specific thing for which he could be honored with the prize was his work in the general field of microwave spectroscopy of the hydrogen atom, published in 1947.

By using a special method of elimination, Kusch and his researchers were able to measure accurately the magnetic moment of the electron.

President Walks To Wife's Room

DENVER, Nov. 2.—President Eisenhower's periods of physical activity were stepped up today while his staff entered the stage of detailed planning for his recuperation at Gettysburg, Pa.

During the late afternoon the President scheduled a conference with Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, eighth Cabinet member to visit the Chief Executive at the hospital since he suffered a heart attack Sept. 24.

This morning for the first time since he entered the hospital, the President was able to walk from his room to pay a visit to his wife when she had breakfast in her own quarters.

Soviet Article Hits Uncertainty On Capitalism

MOSCOW, Nov. 2.—An authoritative Soviet journal today criticized Soviet economists for failing to give a clear picture of the capitalist world.

The publication, "Problems of Economics," said Soviet economists and statisticians have shown "extreme backwardness in the study and elucidation of the newest developments in contemporary capitalism."

In a lead article the magazine said, "Many scientific workers dogmatically oversimplify the approach to the economy of contemporary capitalism. This is expressed in indiscriminately denying or ignoring achievements in the development of productivity, science and technology in capitalist countries."

"They also ignore variations in the conditions of workers and peasants in various capitalist countries."

The article was written by V. Diyachenko, new director of the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences. The Academy publishes the magazine.

The article was one of a series recently published in the Soviet scientific press about the shortcomings of Soviet economists.

Agricultural economists were criticized for incorrect views that corn production in the Soviet Union is uneconomical. Under the leadership of Communist Party Secretary Nikita S. Khrushchev the Soviet is seeking to popularize corn and hog production.

CHILDREN FIND RARE FOSSIL

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 2.—A stone with a "screw" in the center picked up by a group of grade school children recently turned out today to be a rare find.

The youngsters, students of the Blackford Rural School near Monroe, found the rock near a creek in the town of Jordan several weeks ago. Beth Bloom brought the stone, which appeared to have a concrete screw imbedded in it, to her teacher, Mrs. William Mueller.

University of Wisconsin geologists reported the formation in the stone was the fossil of *Endoceras Subannulatum*, which lived 375 to 450 million years ago.

The *Endoceras* once grew as long as 20 feet in the oceans of pre-historic times, state geologist George Hanson said.

New York ASP Dissolves

The New York Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions announced yesterday that its members had voted "to close a proud chapter in the cultural and political life of the nation" by dissolving the organization and, as individuals, helping to stimulate the movements "of larger and more influential organizations for a flourishing democracy and peaceful culture."

The resolution was voted at a membership meeting at the organization's headquarters, 35 West 64th St.

Such ASP planks as a Federal Fine Arts bill, recognition of the People's Republic of China, freedom to travel, and a clean end of blacklisting "will yet become the nation's policies," the NYASP declared. "Fortunately," it adds, "these programs are even now being adopted and pressed for by professional organizations in our own fields and civil liberties and peace groupings in the political community."

Cop Shoots Wife in Court

A policeman shot and critically wounded his wife, the mother of four children, in the waiting room of Brooklyn Family Court yesterday. They had been in court repeatedly because of domestic disputes.

Some 70 men and women saw the patrolman, Herman Baker, 37, approach his seated wife from the rear. He fired a pistol shot into her neck and then fled into the street, police said.

Bulganin, Khrushchev Agree to Visit Burma

MOSCOW, Nov. 2.—Burmese Premier U Nu, here on a visit, announced today that he had invited Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin and Soviet Communist Party head Nikita Khrushchev to visit Burma.

U Nu said both men accepted. Previously, U Nu had suggested that the Soviet Union send delegates to the next Asia-African conference, tentatively scheduled for Cairo.

VOTE STRIKE IF NEEDED FOR RESTAURANT 36-HOUR WEEK

AFL restaurant workers have authorized strike action if necessary to win the 35-hour week in houses affiliated with the employers' Restaurant League. It was disclosed by Local 89, Chefs, Cooks, Pastry Cooks and Assistants Union.

The union has 650 out of 800 shops already signed up on the 35-hour week in the metropolitan area, and Local 89 has now set for itself the object of achieving this

goal in the 91 shops of the Restaurant League. In addition, it is going after the 35-hour week in the 37 shops of the Progressive Restaurant Owners Association.

The union's goal is that by 1956 all union houses in the metropolitan area, aside possible from newly organized shops, will be working on the 35-hour week.

The union newspaper, "Kitchen Range," pointed out in its current issue that these employer groups can be expected to "strongly resist the demand for the 35-hour week." Both the League and Association employers threw their support to the "anti-union Turf management during the recent strike."

The League, it was declared, is trying "to harass the union with its flimsy lawsuit charging a conspiracy to break up the employer group."

UN Vote Likely Today on Study of Atom Hazard

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. Nov. 2.—The United Nations aimed today for a unanimous vote on a proposal to establish an 11-nation group to survey human hazards of atomic radiation.

The USSR announced support for the broad outline of the proposal sponsored by the U.S., Britain, Australia and Canada, on which the main political committee will probably vote tomorrow.

The group would include one scientist each from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Japan, Sweden, Britain, the U.S. and the USSR.

Soviet deputy foreign minister V. V. Kuznetsov, speaking on the proposal in the committee late yesterday, offered these contentions:

1. That the USSR, to end the danger of atomic radiation, urged "international agreement on the prohibition of nuclear weapons and . . . the discontinuation of tests of all types of these weapons."

2. That the USSR "considers that all the states, both members and non-members of the UN or of the specialized agencies, should take part in the cooperation in this field."

3. That the proposed committee should report by Oct. 1, 1956, instead of by July 1, 1956, as suggested by the western sponsors of the resolution.

Judge Voids 4 of 6 Counts Against Kamin

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—A Federal court judge today wiped out four counts of a six-count indictment charging former Harvard University psychologist Leon J. Kamin with contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions asked by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.).

Judge Bailey Aldrich dismissed two counts and acquitted Kamin, 37, on two others. He accused McCarthy of having conducted a "fishing expedition."

All four charged Kamin failed to name Communists at Harvard at a hearing on Jan. 14, 1954, before McCarthy when McCarthy was chairman of the Senate Permanent Investigating subcommittee.

Aldrich acquitted Kamin on two counts because they were "so manifestly outside the admitted scope of the inquiry that I am surprised the Government has required the defendant to stand trial on his refusal to answer."

Two other counts were dismissed because Aldrich found they duplicated the two counts he left standing. These charge Kamin with refusing to name former Communist associates who might have been connected with classified Government work.

Kamin is being tried without a jury at his own request. The trial will be resumed tomorrow on the remaining two charges.

Defense attorneys had asked for acquittal on all six counts.

McCarthy appeared as a star witness against Kamin.

Kamin, now a research assistant at Queens College, Kingston, Ont., has said he belonged to the Communist Party from November 1945, to early 1950.

If he is convicted of the two remaining counts, Kamin faces a maximum sentence of two years in prison and fines totaling \$2,000.

ENTIRE BRITISH TOWN STRIKES AGAINST RENT HIKE

CRAWLEY NEW TOWN, Sussex, England.—Saw a whole town down tools this morning—and down cooking, shopping and housework, too—to hold the biggest demonstration against rent increases seen in Britain for 40 years. Led by the men and women of Crawley's new factories, some 7,000 people marched, laughing and cheering, for four miles round the New Town.

In Old Crawley they packed the market place, halted the traffic and resolved unanimously: "We refuse to pay any further increase in rent."

"This is absolutely overwhelming," commented the chairman of the organizing committee—representing the Tenants' Association and the trade unions—Vic Pellen.

"We knew there'd be a big turnout but this is staggering."

It started on the dot of 10:15, when work stopped all over the industrial estate and 1,000 men from the A.P.V. engineering factory came pouring out of the factory gates, to lead the march behind the Groydon District banner

of the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

WON'T BOW DOWN

"Our New Town will NOT bow down!" and "2 percent interest is enough!" shouted the hand-made slogan posters they carried, while Hershman's Labor Party agent, in a car with loud-speaker, provided martial music.

As A.P.V. moved off, Edwards' factory next door came streaming out with a rousing cheer, to fall in behind a banner which, in an allusion to a recent speech by Mr. Butler proclaimed:

"Port and pheasant are very pleasant, But we can't afford our rents at present."

After that, they all came—Motor and General Sheet Metal Works, Telcon Works, Lloyds Registry of Shipping, and Vitamins Ltd. with lots of girls wheeling bicycles.

They got a special cheer for they are only just organized and "this is their first outing," Alf Pegler, Edwards' shop stewards' convener, said proudly.

Leading the march, Pegler also led the shouting with:

"One, two, three, four, we won't pay more; five, six, seven, eight, cut the banks' interest rate!"

Marchers took up the cry with one voice, burly young engineers in raincoats, smart girls with neat curls and sparkling ear-rings, tired looking old men and women, young mothers wheeling prams and push-chairs.

These waited for the march on every corner, shouting: "Pick up your feet boys, we want to join in!"

First the marchers circled the industrial estate, past the new, glass-fronted factories, with their lawns and lily pools, now silent and nearly empty.

As they approached the residential area, the building workers joined in, painters, woodworkers, the men from Wimpeys—100 percent solid.

Even the schoolchildren joined the stoppage; when the demonstration passed the new schools they rushed to the windows to wave to Dad and Mom.

In Old Crawley, traffic came to

a halt and people jammed pavements and windows, eyes round, mouths open, for this was something nobody had ever seen before.

A few looked shocked; "It's—frightening," breathed one old lady. But a cheerful shop assistant near her called out, "I'd be with you but for my bad leg."

The demonstration reached the square, and gradually all were packed in after repeated instructions to "move up a quarter of an inch please, we can't see the end yet."

A loud cheer and a forest of hands shooting up gave unanimous support to the resolution to pay no extra rent and six delegates, three from the tenants' association and three from the unions, were dispatched with a cheer to London.

They had a date with Mr. Freddie Gough, M.P. for Hove, to tell him what Crawley thinks of his Government's housing policy. And what Crawley thinks today.

Rep. Roosevelt Urges Demos Fight Hard for Civil Rights

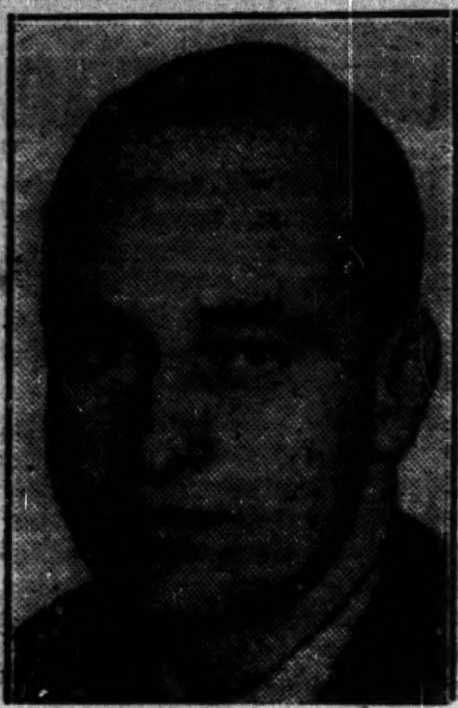
LOS ANGELES, Nov. 2.—Democrats must fight aggressively for civil rights, against Taft-Hartley, for increased social security and other democratic goals in the next session of Congress in order to add to the party's strength in the 1956 elections, Rep. James Roosevelt told the Democratic Luncheon Club here.

Civil rights legislation must head the list and be so clearly framed and fought for, said Roosevelt, that anyone voting against it would "label himself a conscienceless bigot opposed to human decency."

There must be a vigorous fight, including a roll call, on "the iniquitous Taft-Hartley Law," particularly that section concerning the so-called "right to work" which said Roosevelt, "if allowed to go forward unchecked will, state by state, destroy every one of the gains built by working people, organized and unorganized."

He said Democrats must also fight for through revision and "modernization" of old age assistance and social security legislation.

Roosevelt said he saw no basis for friction between the California Democratic Council, statewide organ of the club movement, and Dime-a-Day for Democracy. The



ROOSEVELT

purpose of the council, he said, was to unify Democrats behind some Democrat in the primaries, while Dime-a-Day is a fund-raising group.

Roosevelt repeated he is not seeking the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator. "Let me make it clear to you," he said "that I am a candidate for nothing except reelection to Congress from the 26th District.

Rev. Hill in Detroit Primary Pledges Fight in Till Case

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Nov. 2.—Rev. Charles A. Hill running for nomination as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 15th Congressional District is seeking signatures on a petition demanding justice for Emmett Till to take to Washington. The primary election, resulting from the death of the late Rep. John Dingell, will be held next Tuesday.

Rev. Hill has pledged to support Rep. Charles Diggs (D-Mich) in his fight for the unseating of five Mississippi Congressmen. Thirty percent of the registrants are Negro.

The Rev. Hill's petition calls for Federal action by troops if necessary, to stop the wave of terror and violence against Negroes in Mississippi and throughout the South; it urges amending the Lindbergh Kidnap Act to make kidnapping an automatic Federal offense whenever a loss of life occurs; asks support of a mass march on Washington; a fight for

the passage of Federal Anti-Lynch and other civil rights legislation and a fight for enforcement of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision outlawing discrimination in the schools.

Rank and file Ford foundry workers this week distributed a leaflet backing Hill.

Rev. Hill's major opponent is John Dingell, Jr., the son of the late Rep. John Dingell, Sr., who had a liberal record. Young Dingell has the support of the CIO Political Action Committee, although there is a broad rank and file movement within the union locals here for Rev. Hill.

The Baptist Ministers Alliance with over 300 ministers is backing Rev. Hill as are Methodist ministers. This Saturday he will speak on the Jewish Radio hour and a Jewish B'nai B'rith leader, I. W. Starr, will speak for him on the Jewish hour Sunday.

Some 25,000 postcards will be mailed out to voters in the Jewish areas urging them to vote for Hill.

UAW Local Protests Move to Denaturalize William Allan

DETROIT, Nov. 2.—The executive board and officers of Kelsey-Hayes Local 78, of the CIO United Auto Workers have sent letters to members of Congress, the U.S. Senate, and to Attorney testing efforts to denaturalize Willie Allan.

The letters urged that the congressmen and senators work for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law and the Smith Act.

Allan, veteran Daily Worker reporter and editor of the Michigan Worker and a naturalized American citizen since 1935, was the defendant in a recent denaturalization trial before Judge Arthur F. Lederle. A decision in the case is expected on Dec. 5.

Allan is appealing to 4½ year Smith Act sentence.

GLASGOW MESSAGE

Nov. 2.—A message of good wishes and support to Allan in his fight to retain his American citizenship has been received by him from a conference held in

Glasgow, Scotland, on democratic rights by trade unionists and others.

The message says in part:

"In addition to unanimously adopting the main resolution calling for all possible support to all victims of political persecution in the U.S., it was also agreed without dissent that this message of good wishes and support to you in your fight for the retention of your American citizenship should be sent direct to you and that the following resolution should be sent to Federal Judge Lederle:

"This gathering of Scottish men and women from many walks of life urges Federal Judge Lederle who is considering what verdict to render on the Billy Allan citizenship case, in the interest of justice to Scots who have become American citizens, as well as in the interest of common decency in respect of Allan's Detroit-born wife and three children, to decide in favor of retention of Allan's American citizenship."

Dockers Greet Ouster of Gen. Hays from Pier Body

By HARRY RAYMOND

Gov. Harriman's firing of Lieut. Gen. George P. Hays as New York's representative on the Bi-State Waterfront Commission was greeted yesterday by longshoremen in the port as official recognition that their grievances which brought on the eight-day September strike were justified.

The ouster of Hays came in the form of a resignation requested by the Governor, but it was clear that Harriman's action was brought about by the dock workers' expressing their beefs clearly and in a militant manner during the strike.

Harriman appointed John P. McGrath, a Democrat, who served as corporation counsel for the City of New York from 1947 to 1951, to take over the post of Hays, an appointee of former Gov. Dewey.

Harriman was reported to be in disagreement with the Dewey-designed commission's treatment of dock workers as gangsters and second-class citizens because of their membership in the International Longshoremen's Association.

Capt. William V. Bradley, I.L.A. president, and other leaders of the union were in conference at a gulf coast meeting yesterday and did not comment on the ouster of Hays.

But longshoremen working on the New York piers were quite vocal in expressing their approval of the latest change in leadership of the commission.

During the strike, the dockers demanded removal of Samuel M. Lane, executive director of the bi-state agency. He resigned following the strike, then launched a bitter open-shop attack against the longshoremen and the I.L.A.

Another target of the strikers quit, too. He is Joseph Katz, who headed the commission's investigation staff of gum-shoes which harassed dock workers at their homes and on the piers, questioning them on union activities.

"Good riddance," was the word that came from men working the West Manhattan piers when the news spread that Gen. Hays was getting out.

The men said they were still opposed to the commission and the law under which it was set up, as a "fink hall" and "union busting" agency.

They agreed, however, that their grievances seemed to have reached the governor's ear, and that they might now have a better chance of having them settled.

The main question, they point out, is that of the contract between the I.L.A. and New York Shipping Association, which they charge has been violated through connivance with the Waterfront Commission.

Major violation of the contract, which brought on the September strike, was failure of the shippers to live up to their agreement to continue established hiring policies on the docks.

The union claims the shippers agreed to hire extra gangs through a rotary system which equalized the work. It charges this system was scrapped by the shippers when the Waterfront Commission stepped in and began hiring union and non-union men alike through its information centers.

Men on the docks saw the new turn of events as giving them an opportunity to press for carrying out the letter of their contract with the shippers. Or at least, they say, the door should now be opened to renegotiate the agreement with the shipowners.

Moroccan Throne Council Resigns

PARIS, Nov. 2.—Morocco's four-man throne council offered its mass resignation today to former Sultan Sidi Mohammed Ben Youssef in a move that brought him closer to his old throne.

The Sultan promised to give them a reply "within 24 hours."

The four-man council was set up as custodian of the throne after pro-French Sultan Sidi Mohammed Ben Moulay Arifa was deposed.

S. C. Pastor Forced to Quit For Opposing School Racists

BATESBURG, S. C., Nov. 2.—Because his views did not fit those of Federal District Judge George Bell Timmerman, Sr., Rev. George Jackson Stafford, 34, resigned as pastor of the First Baptist Church here.

Rev. Stafford, a World War II Marine pilot, said he agreed in many ways with the opponents of segregated schools, but that he had held his views in private. Judge Timmerman, chairman of the church's board of deacons, and the young pastor, it is reported, had an

informal dispute over the churchman's views on segregation.

Judge Timmerman is the father of Gov. Timmerman of South Carolina, both being staunch supporters of segregation. It was Judge Timmerman's decision that segregated schools are legal that was reversed in the two decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court outlawing separate schools.

Rev. Stafford is acting president of the Batesburg Ministerial Association, and a leading figure in South Carolina church circles.

Philly Union Chiefs Blast Ike's Anti-Laborism

By JAMES DOLSEN

PHILADELPHIA. — The Eisenhower Administration's new policy of ignoring the unions while dragging itself into the local municipal campaign got a thorough working over in a joint statement here by the AFL Labor League for Political Education and the CIO Political Action Committee, signed by Edward F. Toohey for the former and Joseph T. Kelley for the latter.

The matter was brought to a head by the address at the War Tribute House in nearby Merion, Oct. 18, by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell on the labor policies of the Administration. Toohey and Kelley charged that failure to invite representatives of the Philadelphia labor movement to attend had been "deliberate."

The joint statement indicted the Administration for its anti-union attitude and struck hard at the attempts of W. Thatcher Longstreth, "independent" Republican head of the machine slate of the "Old Gang" regulars, to lure working-class voters by acclaiming the "merits" of the Eisenhower regime and promising to model his own on it should he be elected mayor.

"SINCE the advent of the present (Eisenhower) administration," declared the labor leaders, "every legitimate labor union in America has constantly protested the injustice of the Taft-Hartley Act, which the President promised to change and never did."

"Right-to-work" bills in 18 states have reduced wage levels and working conditions in those areas to subnormal sweatshop levels. Right here in Pennsylvania more than 500,000 are jobless and thousands work only two or three days a week.

"The so-called prosperity is true so far as business is concerned. They never had it so good!"

BOTH signers challenged Mitchell "or any other defenders of the so-called Eisenhower labor program to debate the issues facing workingmen and women in this or any one of the hundreds of government-designated distressed areas in the nation today."

The statement warned that "a whole parade of Republican czars" are being rushed to Philadelphia to help the Longstreth campaign. "They are desperate and should be!"

Toohey and Kelley assured the

Republican bigwigs that "the Halls (Leonard W. Hall is Republican national chairman), the Mitchells and other disciples of Herbert Hoover will never sell their concept of labor relations to the trade unions. We shall never forget that these disciples of Eisenhower are the same men who are now trying to sell us the same policies dressed up in a Longstreth dinner jacket."

"It took more than a half century to dig the corrupt leaders of their part out of this city and replace it with a decent administration under the leadership of Mayor Clark and Richardson Dilworth," statement reminds labor voters

THE UNION swing against the Republicans, forecast in the unanimous vote of the AFL and CIO central labor bodies to endorse the Dilworth-Blanc ticket, has extended to similar endorsements by the following AFL delegate bodies: Building and Construction Trades Council representing 75,000 members, Painters District Council 21-4,000 members, and the four Philadelphia locals of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union totaling some 15,000 men and women.

President Raymond T. Lavin of the Building and Construction Trades Council condemned the Republicans for refusing to act on "matters that would benefit the community in general and provide needed employment." On the other hand, he commended the Democrats, who "under the leadership of Mayor Clark and Dilworth, have done much to rehabilitate our city, physically and economically."

ACCORDING to Norman Blumberg chairman of the Painters District Council and business manager of the Central Labor Union, the painters have volunteered to work at the polls on Election Day.

Reports from other parts of the state indicate a similarly close working alliance between the main labor groups and the Democratic Party. In some workingclass areas a number of the Democratic candidates come from the union ranks.

In Pittsburgh—at the invitation of Mayor David Lawrence—leaders of the "Big Four," AFL, CIO, UMWA and BRT—have sat in from the end of last month at top strategy sessions of the Democratic Party chiefs.

Back Diggs Call To Unseat Reps.

DETROIT. — Out in Los Angeles, three CIO United Auto Workers locals, Chrysler 230, and GM 216, and Ford-Lincoln-Mercury have taken action to protest the lynch murder of Emmett Till and the anti-Negro wave of terror sweeping Mississippi.

They join other locals like Ford Local 600, Dearborn, DeSoto, Plymouth, Dodge and the International Union that spoke through its president Walter Reuther.

The California locals endorsed the demand of Negro Rep. Charles Diggs (D-Mich) for challenging the seat of all Mississippi Representatives in Congress based on the voteless status of Mississippi Negroes.

The Chrysler membership reaffirmed and added to an earlier action of its executive board that President Eisenhower, Mississippi Governor Hugh White and Attor-

ney General Herbert Brownell be telegraphed protesting the white-wash of Emmett Till's murderers. The FEPC committee of the local was authorized to circulate a petition in support of federal intervention in the Mississippi situation.

Here in Flint two Sundays ago more than 1,000 people jammed the Canaan Baptist Church to join in the nationwide protest of the murder of 14-year-old Till.

Rep. Charles Diggs was the main speaker, he challenged the national leadership of both the Democrats and Republicans to enforce the U. S. Constitution in the South. He repeated his pledge to challenge the seating of Mississippi Congressmen who are elected by only half the population of that state.

Complete backing to the Congressman's demand was given by the meeting.

OPERATION FRAME UP

Decision Awaited, Dec. 5, On Allan Denaturalization

DETROIT. — The use of lying stoolpigeons to put over a frame-up case was never more on display than in the recent U. S. Government effort to take away the citizenship of Michigan Worker editor, Billy Allan.

The first of these trained seals was one Leon Syrakis who more than a year ago testified in a deportation case affecting one Russell Emin, that he (Syrakis) joined the Communist Party in 1935. In Allan's denaturalization case he testified he joined in 1934. Reason for this "fitting" of the joining date was that the government wanted to have "testimony" that would have Allan say he advocated "overthrowing the government by force and violence," before he became a citizen Feb. 4, 1935. The trained seal, Syrakis said he heard Allan in January 1935, one month before Allan became an American citizen talk about overthrowing the government. A perfect pitch for the government. Federal Judge Arthur Lederle was curious to know how come such a fitting piece of evidence. Syrakis after some tortuous thinking said he lost his "business" at that time, that's why he remembered.

The next spy for the government was one John Pace whose only "evidence" was that in 1934 Allan told him to read State and Revo-

lution, a pamphlet. Allan exposed the phoniness of this by calling attention to the testimony of Pace himself, where he bragged he was a district organizer of the Communist Party. Allan said in rebuttal who was he, a rank and filer, to tell a former district organizer like Pace to read State and Revolution.

The next spy was "Grandma" Baldwin with her "knitting." She testified that Allan told a meeting to go out and sell the Daily Worker and "make a Red Sunday." Judge Lederle politely inquired of "Grandma," was it not a fact the Daily Worker was sold on newsstands and a legal newspaper? The spy Baldwin replied in a low falsetto, "yes."

Next spy was Paul Elder who first said his father died when he was 11 years old; later he said he died when he was 13, then he finally ended up saying he was 14 or 15 when his father died. He said he was 48 years of age and his father died in 1936. And this is the government witness who take an oath to tell the truth.

On Dec. 5, Federal Judge Arthur Lederle will hand down his findings based on this kind of "evidence" whether Allan shall retain his American citizenship gotten over 20 years ago or whether he shall be deprived of it.

Meanwhile the Allan Defense

Negro Unionists Meet on AFL-CIO Merger

DETROIT.—A group of Negro trade unionists of all political leanings met here in town recently and discussed strengthening the non-discriminatory clause in the merger constitution of CIO-AFL.

They set tentatively a national conference of Negro trade unionists Nov. 19 in Detroit as one way to bring their point of view before all of labor and its leaders.

Of prime concern to the Negro trade unionists is Art. 2, Section 4 of the draft constitution of the new about the merged labor organizations. This section provides that one of the aims shall be, "to encourage all workers without regard to race, color, creed, or national origin, to share in the full benefits of union organization."

The unionists declared that this clause is a throwback to the "separate but equal" era which has so long kept Negroes second class citizens.

Practically all UAW locals upstate, in Detroit have been represented by members at these meetings of Negro trade unionists.

At the national conference in November, guest speakers who are to get invitations are, UAW-CIO president Walter P. Reuther; A. Philip Randolph, AFL; Emil Mazey, UAW secretary treasurer, Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600.

Meanwhile a spokesman for the UAW-Fair Practice Department said that there would be no state wide meeting of UAW-FEPC committees this year but that it would be in 1956.

Its customary each year in the fall for all UAW local FEPC committees to be called by the International's FEPC Dept., into a buzz session in preparation for opening of the State Legislature and Congress. This year because of the Till murder, the pending Dec. 5 merger meeting of AFL-CIO, many unionists felt such a gathering was even more important than ever.

Committee with headquarters at 920 Charlevoix Blvd., Detroit, is appealing for funds to carry on the fight against this crude government effort by stoolpigeons to denaturalize a active unionist for his many years of participation in the Michigan working class movement.

DETROIT. — The Executive Board and officers of Local 78, UAW-CIO (Kelsey Hayes) voted unanimously during a meeting held Oct. 11, 1955, to send resolutions protesting the unwarranted trial and prosecution of William Allan.

The resolutions were sent to the Congress of the United States, the Senate of the U. S., the Justice Department, the Supreme Court of the U. S.

THE U.S. SENATE RACE

Labor Takes on Job Of Ousting Dirksen

CHICAGO.—"I have tried to follow a fine, sound middle road," Illinois Senator Everett Dirksen, longtime political partner of Sen. Joseph McCarthy, declared in announcing his candidacy for reelection.

Dirksen's "middle road" statements are a switch from his previously avowed McCarthyite brand of Republicanism. But his position in Congress in the 16 years he served in the House and Senate has been consistently reactionary.

AFL Labor's League for Political Education scored the Illinois junior senator as "100 percent wrong" on his voting record in the Senate. It was shown that he favored the use of a Taft-Hartley injunction against the steel strike in 1952, supported the big oil interests in opposing use of revenue from off-shore oil lands for aid to public education, opposed funds to train more doctors, to build more hospitals and to provide for public housing.

Dirksen opposed reduction in income tax for those in the lower income brackets but voted to guarantee greater tax concessions to corporations. He fought to end rent and price controls and to end federal regulation of natural gas which meant increased prices for consumers.

THE MAN who now wants to be known as a "moderate" because of the overwhelming sentiment against McCarthyism in the country was the chief defender and closest associate of the would-be dictator from Wisconsin. Dirksen led the fight against censuring McCarthy last year and flatly endorsed McCarthyism, declaring that "no other techniques" but that of McCarthy would have alerted the country to "the threat of communism."

On every major issue, the Chicago Tribune's favorite candidate has shown his opposition to labor, the Negro people, the farmers and to small businessmen. He has used his fluent oratory and Bible-quoting technique to great advantage covering up his sinister connections and evil purposes.

Through his personal association with Morton Bodfish who, as secretary of the U.S. Savings and Loan League, was a major

figure in the country's real estate lobby, Dirksen introduced bills in Congress, sections of which were drafted by Bodfish, to prevent public housing from being built where there was a slum clearance and to provide for the liquidation of government-owned real estate mortgages.

AS A MEMBER of the House, representing the Peoria-Pekin district in which some of the country's biggest distilleries are located, Dirksen was known as the "whiskey" Congressman. He was the smoothest spokesman for the large liquor interests favoring legislation to sell beer to minors, calling for a halt to federal regulations governing large transactions of sugar and molasses and working to cut down on taxes paid by the liquor industry.

The Independent Voters of Illinois blasted the Dirksen record in Congress and called it "the unfortunate performance of a man obviously out of touch with the public interest."

At the recent convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor Reuben Soderstrom, IFL president proposed that State Representative Richard Stengel of Rock Island run for U.S. Senator to oppose Dirksen. Stengel was referred to as a "true friend of labor" as opposed to the anti-labor attitude of the Republican senator.

Clearly, a candidate for senator in Illinois at this time must express the deepest expressions of the people for peace and work for a program that leads away from the cold war at home and abroad in the spirit of the Geneva conference. A peace resolution passed at the Illinois Federation of Labor convention specifically called for "... labor backed candidates for office (to) become the best exponents of peace in order to bring about the political defeat of those now in Congress and the Administration who oppose ... negotiations."

If the spirit and action called for by the ISFL peace resolution is carried out, then the issue of peace, the overriding issue in the coming elections, should be the guide for labor and its allies in influencing candidates and the character of the campaign.

Labor, liberals and progressives have very little time left for a clear-cut campaign to influence the issues and candidates in order to defeat Dirksen

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES

THE HEADLINES in the press inform us that "California and Minnesota Invite Stevenson to Enter Primaries," "Kefauver to Meet Stevenson in Primaries," "Knowland Plans to Run in Primaries If Eisenhower Decides to Withdraw," etc.

From all of this, some reader might draw the conclusion that our presidential candidates are selected by the primary system. This is far from the case, as practically everybody knows, including those who are always ready to advise the Soviet Union on their electoral system.

Actually, in 1956, only 18 states and two territories will have preferential primaries. In only about half of these will the choice of the voters be binding upon the delegates to the nominating conventions until released by the winner of the primary. The rest of the delegates come from state conventions or state committees and are on their own, meaning that for the most part their votes nestle snugly in some political boss's pocket. (In a fourth of the

country, one-third of the people don't vote at all!)

The outcome of one primary or another, because of its dramatic effect, may exercise some influence upon a nominating convention. For the most part, however, while a primary defeat will knock someone out of the running, a primary victory doesn't necessarily get him anywhere.

In 1952, Estes Kefauver won more primaries than any other Democratic candidate, but the bosses had no difficulty in simply ignoring this fact. Adlai Stevenson who had been selected early in the year to lose for the party in that election, stayed clear of all primary contests.

This year Stevenson was expected to repeat the '52 pattern—including, probably, another defeat on election day. This was until President Eisenhower's illness put a premium on the Democratic nomination. Now Stevenson is being forced to enter a few primary contests and has already come out stronger for farm aid and has said some good (among other) things on Geneva

This time it is Governor Harriman who will stay out of the primaries as the safest way to stay in the race. As Harriman well knows—and of course, as Carmine DeSapio knows—not only can a lost primary race be a candidate's undoing, but even a winning race can topple him in the end by forcing him to commit himself to the voters.

It was Harriman's primary victory in '52 in the District of Columbia which pushed him sufficiently into the political limelight to make him Governor of New York two years later. But to win that primary Harriman campaigned for the right to vote in the District of Columbia—where the franchise is denied because of the large Negro population. Harriman therefore was campaigning for the right of the Negro people to vote. This won him the victory. But at the same time it insured him the opposition of the Southern conservatives for this year.

(Harriman is trying to counter this opposition with his willingness to extradite Negro refu-

gees to the South; he is trying to offset the opposition by making a bid for the support of reactionary elements among the Catholic hierarchy with his anti-Geneva foreign policy.)

Where does all this leave labor?

It is the time-honored position of the AFL top leadership that labor has no candidates until after the primaries are all over. The number of primaries is limited and what can be accomplished in the old party primaries certainly has its distinct limitations compared with what labor could do with a party of its own. But what can be accomplished there is a great deal compared with just sitting out the primaries, waiting until after the conventions and then making a choice for the slightly better of two bad bargains.

The UAW is encouraging a big rally in Washington early in the year to make clear the views of labor and others on civil rights. The ADA has just proposed to tie down both parties more specifically on the Bill

of Rights. All sections of labor are agreed on a minimum economic program. (What is still missing is real progress on the issue that could tip the scales on Election Day: support of Geneva.) If labor calls together its allies early in '56 to present a program to the major parties, as the last two UAW conventions proposed, this, more than anything else, could help determine the outcome of the various primaries, nominating conventions, the platform-making and the election itself. And if such a gathering were held early enough in the year, it could also discuss just who, on the basis of program, it wanted to see enter the primaries.

And if all this were accompanied by similar actions on a state and Congressional district scale, it is safe to say that the life of the reactionaries on the one hand and the political bosses on the other would not be a happy one. The political life of the country would get the kind of shaking up it has long needed.

By ALAN MAX

DULLES' DIVERSION

THERE was no session at Geneva on Tuesday at the request of Foreign Minister Antoine Pinay, since it was All Saints Day and a holiday in France.

Our own Secretary of State took advantage of the recess to make a plane visit to that unsaintly character of Western Europe, Franco. According to a joint communiqué by Secretary Dulles and the fascist general who overthrew the Republic of Spain by force and violence, the two men reviewed "the principal problems that affect the peace and security of the free (!) nations" and found themselves "in mutual understanding with regard to these questions."

One wonders just what brought Dulles to Madrid on this particular day. To look over the airbases which the Pentagon has purchased in Spain with \$190,000,000 of the American people's money? Or to put on a demonstration that one must not expect too much from Geneva and that it really doesn't matter anyway because Franco is on our side?

Dulles should stick to the business of trying to make some progress at Geneva on the basic questions of the world's future—and stop these side junkets into the living rooms of fascist dictators.

HAYS FOLLOWS LANE

THE FIRING by Gov. Harriman of Lt. Gen. George P. Hays as New York State's representative on the Bi-State Waterfront Commission is welcome, although belated. The action is all the more welcome because of indications that it was prompted by objection to Hays' anti-union policies.

The ouster of Hays leaves no doubt that the earlier resignations of Samuel Lane, counsel and director of the commission, and of Joseph Kaitz, investigator and director of the commission's network of "gumshoe" operators, many of them former FBI men, were for the same reason.

The governor refused to listen to the International Longshoremen's Association before and during the recent week-long strike in protest against the Commission's anti-union activities, and against the efforts of the shipowners to take cover behind those policies. But the action of the dockers has obviously had its effect.

THE LONGSHOREMEN and, as our readers know, this paper have all along pressed for the abolition of the Waterfront Commission as uncalled-for government interference in collective bargaining. There seems no realistic outlook, however, for an early abolition of the commission—especially in view of the adamant attitude of the New York and New Jersey governors.

But it is realistic to expect that more than a change of faces will take place under the new setup—that the law will be so administered and interpreted as to permit the enforcement of the union-shop contract signed last February. Lane, Hays & Co. have been insisting a union shop contract—hiring through the union and management—union agreements on hiring rules that would provide steady work to regular longshoremen—are "violations" of the law.

The developments clearly indicate that the force of solidarity displayed by the longshoremen in the recent and earlier protest strikes, has been felt in high places. This proves that the policy of militancy can win. It should also show that illusions in the so-called "citizens" committee headed by McCarthyite Godfrey Schmidt and in ILA attorney Louis Waldman's strategy of attacking the Bi-State Commission for not giving attention to "subversives," will get the longshoremen nowhere.

Now that the Governor has moved, the longshoremen should vigorously emphasize what they expect.

BOOM FOR WHOM?

Not too long ago, Vice President Richard Nixon told the Young Republicans of Michigan:

"Go before the people in 1956 with the pocketbook issue and remind them how much better off we all are than in the days when we never had it so good."

So the CIO Council took a look at the record and came up with this comparison of the first quarter, 1955 against first quarter 1954:

Corporation "income"	Up 16%
Corporation "take-home pay"	Up 16%
Stockholders income	Up 8%
Food processors' profits	Up 17%
Average worker's income	Up only 7%
Average person's take-home pay	Up only 1%
Farmer's income	Down 6%
Farmer's share of consumer's food dollar	Down 6%

Yesiree, everything's booming but the guns and the take-home pay and the farmers' income.

THERE HAS BEEN much talking and writing about the terrible shortage of science students in our schools of technology, but it doesn't seem to have altered the tenor of life on my block. For knowledge of science, even the elementary mathematics required for the subject, has been kept from this kids shortage or no shortage.

I've followed a score or more of these eager youngsters through a year or two of elementary school and through junior high. There is no need of statistics to understand what is wrong with their failure to undertake the rigors of a scientific course in senior high school in preparation for entering a "tech" school. They have been treated as social dross by a school system which decided long ago, before some of them were in the third grade, that they were destined for the lower things of this world.

For years now I have had casual talks with these youngsters, noted the growth in them of hopelessness as regards obtaining an education, noticed the brightness in most of them, experienced the sense of tragedy and frustration at the inability to stop this human erosion. For the aim is that these youngsters be planfully buried as personalities which could not comprehend the complexities and mysteries of modern industrial life. They were destined to become our "marginal men" denizens of ghettos, the flotsam and jetsam of the labor market.

THERE was young Raimondo who lived in our house. He was an eager pigeon breeder, carpenter of his own cages with an expert precision using the tools of the carpenter's trade. His father was a Puerto Rican intellectual who is fully qualified to teach in both the English and Spanish languages. Raimondo took the courses in our local junior high school without knowing that a firm knowledge of mathematics was required in order to pass the entrance exams

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

Educational Plow-Under

of our truly academic senior high schools.

The counsellors didn't tell him. He was not given a mark to shoot at in his studies, he was allowed to drift. A harried teacher with an overloaded classroom was pressed to give Raimondo a passing grade in the subject. But he failed the entrance exams, as do the overwhelming majority of our graduating junior high school students.

Raimondo was dejected when I met him in the elevator and asked what high school he was going to attend. His rejected answer was:

"I didn't pass, and now I will have to go to summer school to make up."

BUT HE DIDN'T go through with it. With his carpenter's instincts and deft hands, he chose a vocational high school, probably with some prompting from faculty members in his old junior high. (And it should be noted here that there is a preponderance of Negro and Puerto Rican students in most of our vocational high schools.) After about a year, Raimondo quit and went to work in a machine shop; from there he got a salesman's job; now he is a small shop keeper.

Who knows what we lost in Raimondo. He was an alert, intelligent, student who had a good attendance record. But who tried to interest him in preparing for science?

Or take the case of "Stoney," the ambitious Negro lad who used to sell ice during the sum-

mer months to help out the finances at home. Smart, regular, and thoughtful, "Stoney" had roughly the same experience as Raimondo. He is now studying how to bake. But he doesn't know about the properties of fire and the nature of heat and its effects upon objects to which it is applied.

I know also the girl Laura who wanted so badly to become a nurse, but she found out too late that she had been denied the proper study of chemistry and had only a skimpy knowledge of a foreign language. She is working now in a garment shop, lost to the world of science.

Indeed, there has not been one of the kids, whose entire education was gotten in the neighborhood schools, prepared for a college education. There are some who would say that I live on a "bad block." There are those who would say that this score of youths I have been describing just happened to be delinquents. But these tens are multiplied by thousands and tens of thousands throughout New York City.

I WOULD RECOMMEND to the experts who are interested in increasing students of technology, that they pay some attention to this tragic and wasteful educational "plow under." The fault may be at the head, and I think that it is; but the solution is in paying attention to our Raimondos and "Stoneys" and the Lauras.

Greek Deportee Wins Stay

CHICAGO. — Chief Judge F. Ryan Duffy of the U.S. Court of Appeals here has granted a 30-day stay of deportation to a 23-year-old Greek student who fears physical persecution and possible death if deported to his native country.

Judge Duffy issued an emergency restraining order to allow the full court to hear argument of attorneys for John Baharas, former Milwaukee (Wis.) Vocational School student, on appeal of a lower court's denial of the youth's application for judicial review of his deportation proceedings.

Baharas, now residing in Chicago, had been ordered to surrender to immigration authorities for immediate deportation the same morning on which Judge Duffy acted. He is represented by attorneys M. Michael Essin, of Milwaukee, and Edmund Hatfield, of Chicago.

Lawyers Guild Brief Accepted in Appeal

CHICAGO. — Over government objections, the National Lawyers Guild has been given the right to file arguments in behalf of Claude Lightfoot in the appeal from his conviction under the membership clause of the Smith Act.

The U.S. Court of Appeals granted the Guild permission to enter the case as a "friend of the court." Oral arguments on the appeal were expected to be heard this week.

Malcolm Sharp, president of the National Lawyers Guild, declared that the organization was pointing out to the court that Lightfoot had been convicted under the doctrine of "guilt by

Midwest Labor

CHICAGO.

A TESTIMONIAL DINNER for UAW-CIO Regional Director Pat Greathouse on November 12 at the Sherman Hotel may turn out to be an important demonstration of labor unity. From all indications, both AFL and CIO are supporting this affair in a way that it may become the first large joint gathering in the state, bringing together 1,200 people from both federations.

STEEL industry spokesmen are replying with anger to what has become one of the main official demands of the CIO United Steelworkers in next Spring's negotiations: a Monday-through-Friday work-week with premium pay for weekends.

The companies are dodging the issue of their responsibility to pay the time-and-a-half for Saturdays and Sundays which has been established in other industries for many years. Their argument is merely that it would be "impractical" to close down the furnaces for weekends and then reheat them on Monday.

AT a discussion of this issue here last week at a luncheon of the Council Against Discrimination, the main speakers failed to reflect the view that the constitution needs changing. They were Pat Greathouse, regional director of the UAW-CIO, and John Cullerton, secretary of the Joint Council of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Workers. Both expressed confidence that the merged federation will make a stronger fight for Negro rights, in spite of any shortcomings in the constitution.

A MUCH sharper criticism of the document was expressed at a conference here this week, called by the AFL Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

DOWN in Crawfordsville, Ill., the AFL Bookbinders are petitioning for representation rights at the R. R. Donnelly plant. The special significance of this is the fact that the company's huge plant in Chicago is also non-union, and has for many years been the biggest open-shop stronghold in the city. The union victory at Crawfordsville may prove to be an important wedge for the union in Chicago.

STRONG support by the UAW-CIO production workers at the Harvester Tractor Works is backing up the striking AFL Electrical Workers at that plant. The 71 electricians are striking for a 34-cent an hour wage increase and other demands.

SPEEDUP is the issue at Harvester Rock Island plant, where the assemblers have staged a walkout. It is considered likely that many such in-plant struggles are to develop in the Harvester chain over issues which could not be resolved in the recent 24-day strike victory of the UAW-CIO.

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

THOUGHTS ON MGM'S 'TRIAL'

Columnist Barry Gray is sore at Bosley Crowther, the N. Y. Times film critic for saying that the MGM movie "Trial" at Radio City Music Hall is "illogical" because it drags a "red herring" across a story that purports to fight McCarthyites.

Crowther wrote: "I do not question that incidents such as those presented in 'Trial' have occurred and are dramatic, but I do question whether this picture presents those incidents logically. It strikes me that the Communist's maneuver is completely extraneous to the basic problem of local bigotry that is sketched in this film."

Gray, who has a hatred for communism, matched only by his ignorance of the subject, refers Crowther to O. John Rogge (among others).

Rogge, he says, had some experience with the Civil Rights Congress in the Trenton case.

The most important thing that Gray has to say about that celebrated case is that it was a "booby-trap" set by Communist fund raisers.

IT IS TRUE that Rogge was once connected with the CRC in the Trenton case. He seemed interested in preserving the Bill of Rights in those days. He wrote a book titled "Our Vanishing Civil Liberties" which exposed the "Communist scare" as a "tremendous hoax."

What kind of a mental paralysis is it? he asked, which allows us to consider as a "conspiracy," a theory which has won millions upon millions of followers and has attracted such men as Prof. Joliot Curie of France, Prof. Kapitza of the Soviet Union, Pablo Picasso.

"Is it that these artists and scientists and novelists are 'dupes,' 'unwitting tools,' 'made to front for Moscow' and so on, ad nauseum? Those who accept this will also have to accept its corollary: that the Attorney General is infinitely wiser than any of these?"

The fact that Rogge no longer believes this, in no sense weakens the truthfulness of his remarks.

ONCE UPON a time the Communists were charged with getting their gold from Moscow. (In the early years of revolutionary America the Federalists said the Jeffersonian Democrats were getting theirs from Paris). No one believes that ancient canard any more. New times call for new approaches to "communist fundraising."

Thus in the big Madison Square Garden collection rally scene in "Trial," the "communists" are shown getting their gold not from Russians but from Americans.

The scene is a wild caricature—an FBI stoolie's eyview of a meeting of decent people gathered together to map a fight against lynching.

The collection speech is portrayed as a crooked shell game with the funds collected going into the pockets of the corrupt leaders.

In ancient Greece, Socrates taught the youth of Athens how to improve their lives. His enemies, unable to grapple with his ideas, charged him with corruption and condemned him to death.

THE 1951 Warner Bros. movie "I Was a Communist Spy for the FBI" which was based on stoolie Matt Cvetic's miserable fantasies, also said that the "communists" pocketed all but \$60,000 of the two million dollar Scottsboro defense fund.

The film did not say how that \$60,000 sufficed to conduct the endless court battles and tremendous mass campaigns stretching over the many years that this internationally known case required.

THE RECORD shows that the early trade union movement, the socialist movement, the Suffragette movement, etc., etc., were all accused by their enemies of lining their pockets with monies collected for their struggles.

In a recent "You Are There" TV program devoted to Suffragette leader Susan B. Anthony, there was a scene in which an insolent newspaper reporter asked this great American "what part of the contributions that you get go for your personal needs and how much is left for your cause."

Miss Anthony shot back the perfect retort: "Your question being slanderous in intent does not deserve a reply, but if you are in earnest you will give me a contribution and I will give you a meticulous accounting."

STOOLIE MATT CVETIC admitted that he lied about the "communists" in his movie and Don Mankiewicz who wrote MGM's "Trial" is lying too.

Harvey Matusow threw some light on how these malicious lies are cooked up, in his book "False Witness":

"We sat around the hotel room, thinking and spinning tales, each of us trying to outdo the other with a story of spying and intrigue. On occasion an outsider was present, who would sit stony-eyed and motionless as he heard the tales of communism. We talked about Cvetic's radio show I Was a Communist Spy for the FBI."

"Now that stuff never happened, Matt, did it? I asked jokingly."

"Cvetic said: 'It's important anyway . . . we've got to educate the American public.'"

And so we get MGM's "Trial," a crafty movie put out for no other reason it would seem than, to educate the public to refuse its support to such causes as the Emmett Till Case.

Flashes and Closeups

Camels—the only major cigarette that's not union-made is the sponsor of that red-baiting TV series called Crusader. . . .

Louis Armstrong's 1954 record featuring the blues of W. C. Handy was awarded the Grand Prix of 'Le Hot Club de France,' outstanding French jazz group. "Because of the exceptional importance of this masterwork," the club decided to give no other prizes this year. . . .

The life story of the late Dr. Mary Bethune, Negro educator, has been recorded by Peacock in Houston. . . .

George Coblentz, "master of the unfinished sentence" is working on his first movie, "Birds and Bees" at Paramount. . . .

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV
Matinee Theater (4) 3 p.m.
News, feature, sports (2) 6
Science Fiction Theatre (4) 7
Mama with Peggy Wood (2) 8
Our Miss Brooks (2) 8:30
Big Story (4) 9
Playhouse of Stars—Gift of Life (2) 9:30
Boxing (4) 10
Person to Person (2) 10:30
Steve Allen (4) 11:15 to 1



RADIO

News, all stations 6 p.m.
Stan Lemax, sports WOR 6:45
Symphonette WRCA 7
John Vandercook CIO News WABC 7
Mozart Program WNYC 7
Opera Spotlights WQXR 7:30
Edward Murrow news WCBS 7:45
Keyboard artists: Robert Casadesu, pianist WQXR 10:30

MOVIES

Gate of Hell (Japanese), 50th Guild
Marty, Sutton
Dr. Knock (French) 55th St.
Phenix City Story, RKO Albee
Mr. Roberts, 8th St. Playhouse
Beauty and the Devil (Rene Clair-French) Fifth Ave. With Symphonie Pastorale (French) Oklahoma, Rivoli
New Chaplin Festival, Art
To Catch a Thief, Bklyn Paramount

Books

A Valuable Anthology Of Democratic Ideas

"Our Long Heritage" edited by Wilson O. Clough, University of Minnesota Press, \$4.50.

By HERBERT APTHEKER

This book is an anthology of selections from those authors whose ideas were most influential in the lives of the Founding Fathers of our country. The idea is an excellent one, and no book quite like this has hitherto been compiled.

To ascertain which books were most influential in the lives of Jefferson and the Adamses, Washington, Franklin, Madison, and the other revolutionary giants, is no easy task and then to make judicious selections, with useful guides and suggestions, compounds the difficulties. Yet, in a very modest way, Professor Clough has accomplished all this and his book is exceedingly useful. If anything, it is too brief—just 300 pages—so that some of the selections suffer from sketchiness.

On the whole, however, the essence of the thinking on government of writers from Thucydides to Grotius to Richard Price is here distilled. One gets again the feeling of the tremendously liberating influence that came with the idea that learning was to be pursued; that truth could be grasped; that general laws governed the universe and all upon it; that man had the right to be free and to be happy; that just governments should serve these ends; that it was man's duty to establish such governments.

The university of these ideas and the dozens of nations which contributed to their fruition give pause to nationalism and to ideas of American exceptionalism. One meets here, too—since he is reading of the works of great libertarians—



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

the political exile and the refugee, those harried and jailed and executed by the respectable tyrants, but vindicated by the decisive needs of the peoples.

It is these ideas and sufferings and needs which produce a Thomas Jefferson who expresses one of the great lessons of the past in the statute of Religious Freedom which he wrote in 1777 and in which it is stated: "The opinions of men are not the object of civil government, nor under its jurisdiction; that to suffer the civil magistrate to intrude his powers into the field of opinion and to restrain the profession or propagation of principles on supposition of their ill tendency is a dangerous fallacy."

The best of "our long heritage" is radical, freedom-loving; it is intensely hostile to orthodoxy and oppression. Fighters today for democracy, equality and peace have strong ties to the finest and firmest roots of our country's history.

147 Years Old—He Was Alive in Napoleon's Time

MOSCOW. — A collective farmer from Azerbaijan, Mahmud Alyazov is getting on in years. He was seven years old when the Battle of Waterloo was fought. He was already well on into middle age at the time of the Crimean War.

Aged 147, Alyazov has a vivid memory. In conversation he frequently talks about events that happened a century ago.

Despite his age, he still works on the collective farm—he is indignant at any suggestion that he should retire. He started work as a shepherd at the age of 15, so that makes 132 years of work—not a bad record!

Not, of course, that he's still a shepherd! Today he specializes in fruit and vegetables.

He had a big family, and today in the little mountain village of Pirsala, where he has lived all his life, there are over a hundred of his descendants.

The oldest is a daughter, who celebrated her hundredth birthday this year; the youngest is a great-great-granddaughter, Afruza, who doesn't go to school yet.

Just recently he has been in Moscow to visit the Agricultural Exhibition. It was the first long journey he had made in his life.

He eagerly accepted the invitation, and in Moscow was keen to see everything and miss nothing. He arrived at the exhibition sharp at 9 a.m. each day, and stayed there until five.

When he returned home, he explained, he had to be able to give a full account of the Soviet capital to little Afruza.

The news of the exhibition's oldest visitor spread like lightning, and a crowd dogged his footsteps.

His step was steady and firm, he ran up the stairways with ease.

As he was entering one pavilion, someone pointed out an old man of 85, heavily bearded, and said: "Look, there's someone like you!"

Mahmud glanced at the old

chap with his kind, laughing eyes and remarked: "He's still a child!"

Then he rolled up his sleeves, approached the old man and made a cheerful suggestion to him: "Cyuleshek?"

The old chap couldn't understand the Azerbaijan word, but it was plain from Mahmud's gestures that he was suggesting a wrestling bout. So pretending to be afraid, the 85-year-old "youngster" hurried away. A burst of laughter from everyone followed him.

Mahmud was continually beset by newspaper photographers and film cameramen. The cameras clicked away, the flashbulbs flared.

He posed patiently, but once he asked: "Why do you keep shooting, and miss everytime?"

He was invited everywhere, to see pavilions and meet exhibitors. He was photographed with visitors from China, India, Germany and Norway.

He willingly accepted the invitations, but he spent the most time in the Young Naturalists' pavilion.

He found it almost incredible that everything shown there had been grown by children. He spent a lot of time talking to the children, telling them all about himself.

"I shan't talk about the old days," he said. "It's very sad to remember them. I'll talk about our times."

"As soon as a collective farm was set up in our village I joined."

"Our collective farm is called 'Komsomol' (Young Communist) and so I regard myself as a member of the Komsomol."

"I don't lag behind the youngsters. Last year I had 270 work days to my credit."

"Age has no terrors for me. They say live and learn. I've lived 147 years, and still I've come to learn some more."

One day Mahmud went to tour the Kremlin. It was suggested that he go by the underground railway.

Mahmud glanced at the old

He looked distrustfully at his adviser, and said: "I don't think we'll go down there!"

He went on to the Lenin and Stalin Mausoleum, and from the mausoleum to the Kremlin.

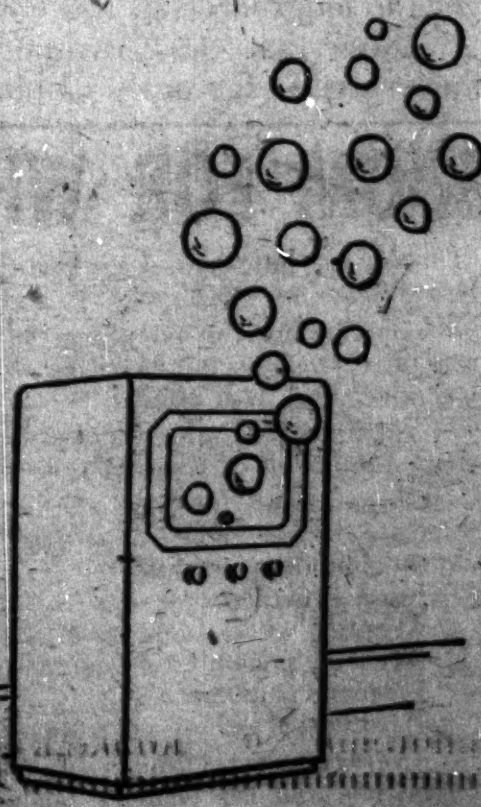
Moscow made a deep impression on Mahmud. As he was leaving for home he said: "Next year I'm coming again."

And then quietly he whispered: "Then we'll have a ride on that underground tramway!"

Alice Childress Play Premiered Tonight

"Trouble in Mind" by Alice Childress, directed by Clarice Taylor and Alice Childress, opens tonight (Thursday) at the Greenwich Mews Theatre, 141 W. 13 St., N.Y. The production is scheduled to have a ten-week run.

The cast includes Clarice Taylor, Hilda Haynes, James McMahon, Howard Augusta, Stephanie Elliot, Charles Betis and Liam Lenihan.



Theatre

Off-Broadway Group in Play on Dope Racket

By HARRY RAYMOND

The acting group at the Royal Playhouse, 62 E. 4th St., which presented good revivals of Oscar Wilde's "The Ideal Husband" and Ibsen's "Ghosts" is currently offering "Annie's Son," a new play by Harold Cobin, an American playwright, dealing with the problem of drug addiction.

It is good to see this off-Broadway group experimenting with the works of new writers. It is out of this type of experimentation in the little theatres that some of the best theatre art has developed. But Mr. Cobin's play, which contains some good writing in spots, does not really dig deep into the tragic social problem which has wrecked so many lives.

The good acting of Sheila Lewis, as the owner of a Washington Square newsstand and mother of a student who becomes addicted to narcotics, and an interesting characterization by Joseph Kaye of a drug-peddling scamp, give the play some dramatic lift. But in the main it is a humdrum show lacking power to make it a meaningful tragedy.

Mr. Cobin has a point of view and a good one, too. He shows how the narcotics ring corrupts the estranged husband of Annie, the newsstand woman, her son and the cop on the beat. Yet dur-

ing the three acts of the play no three-dimensional case history of drug addiction actually emerges. Allan Anthony in the role of the son is a typical basketball playing student. But his degeneration under the influence of narcotic drugs is never actually apparent.

Where the play fails as a social drama is that the playwright presents his problem as purely a police matter. That is one side of the problem. But the more important phases, the social and medical, are absent from Mr. Cobin's approach. His research seems not to have gone any deeper than sensationalized reports in the daily tabloids. He has apparently not dug into the large quantity of case-history material which is readily available to serious playwrights.

Mr. Cobin is certainly serious about his work in the theatre. He has talent. And I do not doubt he has drawn his characters from real life. But he needs to explore the depths of his characters. Charles Rees, who staged the drama, and the actors have extended themselves to make the characters live and breathe.

"Annie's Son" is a good try at dramatizing an important social problem. Mr. Cobin should keep on writing. And the Royal Playhouse should continue its policy of giving a hearing to new young American playwrights.

Oistrakh's 3 Concerts At Carnegie Sold Out

The three concerts which David Oistrakh, Soviet violinist, is giving at Carnegie Hall on Nov. 13, Nov. 20 and Nov. 23 have been completely sold out.

The 5,520 tickets available for the latter two recitals went on sale at 10 a.m. Monday and were sold out by early afternoon.

Customers were limited to four tickets, two for each concert.

The Monday morning line began at 7 a.m. At its height there were some 8,000 persons in line. The crowd extended four abreast from the boxoffice on 57th St., around the corner at 7th Ave. and down 56th St. as far as the Great Northern hotel.

Thousands of latecomers went away disappointed.

Officials at Carnegie said it was the biggest rush for tickets since the last appearance there of the pianist Vladimir Horowitz.

JEWISH MUSIC

The first performance anywhere of "A Ballad of August Bondi" celebrating the participation of this Jewish Abolitionist in John Brown's Kansas battles, will be given under the auspices of the monthly Jewish Life on Dec. 2 at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Music for the ballad is by Serge Hovey, composer of the music for "The World of Sholem Aleichem" and the text is by the well-known poet, Aaron Kramer. Pete Seeger will be soloist for the Jewish

Folksingers, conducted by Bob DeCormier. A small orchestra will accompany the chorus.

In addition to the ballad, the concert will present duets of Israel songs by Martha Schlamme and Nadyne Brewer and a group of European Jewish songs by Miss Schlamme. Pianist Alan Booth will play a group of Jewish American and European pieces.

MOZART

The music of Mozart will be the theme of the "Oklahoma City Symphony Orchestra" which inaugurates its 1955-56 season on WOR-Mutual Saturday, Nov. 12. The series of 20 concerts will be presented Saturdays, from 10 to 11 p.m. except Christmas and New Year's Eves, through April 17.

Each program will feature one work by Mozart who was born 200 years ago in Austria. The Jan. 28 program will be devoted to the actual birthday memorial.

The orchestra, conducted by Guy Fraser Harrison, will also present an outstanding American composer's work on each program. The piano duet of Richard Johnson and David Milliken will be featured soloists on these programs.

NEW OPERAS

The After Dinner Opera Company is seeking new operas by American composers. Scores may be sent to Peter Wingate, After Dinner Opera Company, 550 Fifth Ave., with return postage.

Frisco C of C Briefs Visiting Soviet Writers

By AL RICHMOND

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—Seven Soviet writers and journalists were given a Chamber of Commerce eye-view of San Francisco this week.

In a ver ycordial 90-minute session, G. L. Fox, general manager of the San Francisco C of C, covered a wide-range of facts and problems, both economic and civic, for the visitors.

Among things they learned were: • The Bank of America ("What we refer to as the largest bank in the world—a fair symbol of the capitalist system," Fox smiled) is located across the street and has assets of \$8,777,000,000.

• Thirty large corporations have their headquarters in San Francisco, and their combined assets grew from \$26.5 billion in 1953 to \$28.6 billion in 1954.

• San Francisco has a formidable traffic problem—and the difficulty of keeping all those cars on the streets is matched only by the difficulty of getting them off the streets.

• San Francisco's produce market is a mess. "Conditions are unhealthy and unsanitary," said Fox, adding that the problem wasn't unique to San Francisco, but was plaguing some 40 other American cities.

The Soviet writer took notes. The traffic problem must be close to Fox's heart. He dealt at some length with one-way streets, parking meters and the tow-away system.

The visitors were sympathetic. Anatoli V. Sofronov, playwright, magazine editor and wit, broke in to assure Fox that the delegation would not park any cars on Pine St. between 4 and 6 p.m.

Fox observed, "The (tow-away) policy represents the desire to serve the masses who own autos as against the individual who wants to use too much street space."

Most of Fox's remarks and the visitors' questions were concerned with the operation of the C of C, which, said Fox, "is a very active supporter of what we refer to as the American economic system."

The visitors, being poets, novelists, playwrights, and editors, asked if C of C interests extended to the field of culture.

"To a lesser extent than to business," Fox replied.

The C of C is interested in fine arts, he said. "As a matter of fact, we have a mural below, you might look at it on the way out."

Boris Izakov, writer and translator of Ernest Hemingway, acted as interpreter for the group which included Boris N. Kampov-Polevoy, Aleksei I. Adzhubel, Valentin M. Berezhkov, Nikolai M. Gribachev, Victor V. Poltoratski and Sofronov.

Kennametal Strike Settled

LATROBE, Pa., Nov. 2.—A three-month strike at the plants of Kennametal, Inc., was settled with an agreement reached with District 50, United Mine Workers. The 900 workers affected will resume work as rapidly as operations could be resumed, the company announced.

The strike came to a climax last week when miners from many surrounding areas converged on the plant and blocked entry for seabs. The company was forced to shut down and enter real negotiations.

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

On Letter About Union Sports

YESTERDAY'S LETTER from O.T. of Flint, Michigan, criticized this column for not reporting labor sports. Here are a few thoughts on the letter:

There is indeed a big and valuable point in O.T.'s letter about the promotion of "company sports" by big business, which very knowingly uses the American love of games to foster company consciousness at the expense of union consciousness and spirit. This "industrial" sports program, very big in the west and southwest and I think on the West Coast, is something we could stand a lot more information about. Unquestionably this column has not kept up with whatever sports developments there have been in the trade union movement, and could profit by reading the trade union press more regularly and more closely for whatever such news exists.

O.T.'s letter is a good, vigorous reminder of shortcomings in this direction. The following question is not intended in the least to detract from that, or to dodge the legitimate enough criticism.

It seems to me that in speaking of our not saying who won games in union leagues in various cities, and attending a trade union game RATHER THAN a Pirate-Dodger doubleheader, despite the fact it "may not be as enjoyable initially," there is a possible confusion here between a working class paper and a trade union organ. I feel funny sitting here in an office arguing with a worker about what workers are interested in, but will anyone seriously maintain that even the most militant trade unionists are, or would become because we wrote about it, more interested in the results and details of a trade union game in some other city than in big league baseball? Trade unionists, as people, are interested in all aspects of American life, with of course a solid beginning economic interest in trade unionism. The function of a sports column in a working class newspaper, it seems to me, is first of all—(but not solely) to cover the general sports scene which is of interest to the whole nation and certainly not least of all to the trade union worker.

NOW I MAY be misinterpreting O.T.'s point here, quite possibly am. If what he is asking is that we follow the trade union sports developments much more than we do, give details whenever possible, and as best we can make the mostly ignored trade union sports scene a PART of the general sports scene, we certainly agree.

There is really no conflict in approach, I suppose, except our lack of space and facilities which at present prevents us from even covering the results and standings of big league baseball. By the way, I would by no means necessarily find an intra-union baseball game less exciting than a Dodger-Pirate doubleheader on any given day. Where is one?

I'm afraid I don't have the answers to the specific series of questions O.T. asked about union sports activities. I don't believe there are any such well organized competitive leagues in the cities named, comparable in any way to the well heeled "industrial" company variety. At any rate, such competition is not reported in the main organs of the CIO, AFL and Railway Brotherhoods.

As to the slightly barbed question about how many workers now forward labor sports clippings from their areas which are not printed, the answer has to be none. Not, to be sure, that this column has done anything to ENCOURAGE them, but no communications to the column are ignored or unanswered, and of course the column always welcomes any and all material sent. To put it mildly!

As for New York, there are no general trade union sports organizations that I know of. In the late '30s and up to World War the Last, Communists and other progressive trade unionists conceived and initiated a Trade Union Athletic Association which reached a peak of regular organized competition involving 33 AFL, CIO and independent unions with a membership of 300,000. In addition to a splendid gym and swimming program for men and women unionists, there were basketball, softball and baseball leagues which attracted real, enthusiastic followings and which we used to cover, helped by union correspondents, in what was then a full page of sports news. (Many young workers incidentally had their first look at the Daily Worker in looking over the box scores and standings of their own teams, since no other paper published them.)

THIS PROGRAM obviously filled an aching void in the life of many young workers. The TUAA and the somewhat narrower Labor Sports League which preceded it certainly gave a glimpse, with all their weaknesses, of what could be done by union organization and enthusiasm to overcome the headstart of the insidious big business "industrial" sports programs.

It is reasonable to say that this is an area the general labor movement doesn't seem to pay enough attention to. The UAW's extensive bowling league is the only nationally well known union sports program—and by virtue of being a workingclass program spearheaded the successful drive against the jimcrow policies of the American Bowling Congress.

In New York, District 65 seems to have maintained something of an inter-union sports program, but many of the other unions which participated in the TUAA no longer have sports programs or teams. Among the wonderful features of intra-union competition as we saw in New York with the TUAA, was the fact of Negro and white, Irish, Jewish, Italian, Puerto Rican and Greek workers coming into friendly competitive contact with each other and thus becoming better trade unionists that much more immune to the divisive racist propaganda of big business.

But this is 1955, and as O.T. suggests the Daily Worker's sports column ought to know much more about what's going on with trade union sports today, and why and why not. Thanks indeed to our Flint reader for stirring us out of what had become a neglect of this aspect of the sports scene, and thanks in advance to all readers who will write to give their views, and especially those who are able to and will help fill us in information-wise.

OUR FOOTBALL PICKS, and Roosevelt Ward's, tomorrow. Thanks to E.T. for \$10 to the fund drive and a letter which will appear in a forthcoming issue of the weekend Worker.

Classified Ads

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Died November 3, 1953
Minnie

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SAM

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Died November 3, 1953

We Mourn the Death
of our sister
MARY CAMENIR
Died October 30th

The Family

Queens DA Race Hottest Issue at Polls Tuesday

The hottest contest to be decided next Tuesday is the District Attorney race in Queens, where the reactionary Republican-Farleyite coalition threatens former State Sen. Frank D. O'Connor, Democratic candidate.

O'Connor, victor over DA incumbent T. Vincent Quinn, in a bitterly fought Democratic Primary last month, is backed by the regular Democratic organization headed by Jim Phillips. What gives this election special significance is the character of the anti-O'Connor forces who have rallied to Vincent L. Leibell, the Republican candidate.

Using the same arguments that Quinn hurled at O'Connor in the primary, Leibell has been urging a red-baiting campaign. He hopes to utilize the still-considerable influence of deposed Democratic county chief James A. Roe to offset the preponderant Democratic enrollment in that borough. Queens, despite a consistently superior Democratic registration, has often gone Republican in major elections.

O'Connor has Liberal endorsement and the support of nearly all trade union and mass organizations in the county. His victory would deal another blow to the Roe machine, which has been the reactionary core of the Democratic Party in New York City, a hot-bed of McCarthyites and the tool of anti-labor elements. A victory for Leibell would go far to put Roe back into the dominant position he held before he was dumped by the county organization.

Other legislative races are: In Brooklyn's 15th Senatorial District where Assemblyman Frank Pino is slated to succeed Sen. Louis Friedman, appointed a Supreme Court Judge last month, and in the 16th Assembly District, where Bernard Haber seems assured of being elected to Pino's Assembly seat.

In the Bronx where three candidates are contesting for the State Senate in the 26th S.D.

The Citizens Union has endorsed Simeon H. F. Goldstein, a Republican, against Harry Kraft, Democrat, and David L. Wells, Liberal.

In Richmond, a three-way fight for Borough President has the spotlight. Albert V. Maniscalco, the Democratic-Liberal incumbent and favorite over Harry Cassidy, Republican, and former Staten Island Borough President, Joseph A. Palma, are running on the Square Deal ticket.

The contest in that borough for City Council is between James J. Murphy, Democrat, who now holds the seat, and Natale Colosi, Republican-Liberal.

The off-year elections there are the result of a judgeship appointment for former BP Edward C. Baker, Maniscalco's succession to his spot from the City Council, and Murphy's replacement of Maniscalco in that body.

Aside from these elections there are 33 judges to be elected, but wherever a real contest might have emerged bipartisan deals were made.

Bill of Rights Concert, Rally In Brox Nov. 11

A lively program of speaking and entertainment is being offered at a Defend the Bill of Rights concert and rally in Hunts Point Palace, Southern Blvd. and 163rd St., the Bronx, on Nov. 11 Armistice Day at 8 p.m.

Steve Nelson, Pennsylvania Smith Act victim, will be a featured speaker. Nelson's 20-year sentence on a state sedition law conviction was reversed, with the decision now being appealed by the prosecution.

Prof. Scott Nearing, writer and lecturer; Pablo Garcia, a leading lawyer in Puerto Rico and a Smith Act defendant there; Nora Stand on Barney, grand-daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, suffrage leader; William L. Patterson, of the Civil Rights Congress, and George Blake Charney, Communist Party leader will also speak.

Headed the entertainment program will be Tony Kraber, actor and folk singer. The Jewish Young Folksingers and others will also sing.

Daily Worker

New York, Thursday, November 3, 1955

Vow Stricter Checkup On Harlem Landlords

By ROOSEVELT WARD, Jr.

State Rent Administrator Charles Abrams declared at a Harlem luncheon meeting Tuesday that the Rent Commission plans to take sharper action against delinquent landlords. Abrams addressed more than 200 representatives of civic, religious and government agencies attending the 12th anniversary celebration of rent control and the opening of the Upper Manhattan Rent office, 541 W. 145 St., where the meeting was held.

Abrams disclosed that plans were in motion to process complaints of landlord violations directly through the Magistrate Courts instead of the District Attorney's office. He held this would jail sentences of violators. He said he had already conferred with Chief City Magistrate John M. Murtagh, and lawyers would be assigned by the Rent Commission to aid in preparing cases.

Speaking of the "acute" rent and housing problem in Harlem, Abrams charged greedy landlords with reaping as much as \$250-\$275 on "substandard" \$42 apartments by breaking them up and renting to three and four families.

He said the real solution to the critical situation was more housing but until that was achieved rent control is still necessary.

Abrams also disclosed that the Rent Commission was considering means by which tenants would not be victimized by 60 to 100 percent rent increases granted to landlords who install central heating and other improvements. Landlords receive tax-exemptions and other benefits from the State when making these improvements.

Tenants should "share" part of these benefits by not having their rents highly jacked up, he added.

Abrams indicated he had also asked the Mayor for a city-wide census to aid in understanding the critical problem of overcrowding.

Robert Weaver, Deputy State

Commissioner of Housing, stated that the "tearing down" taking place in slum areas, the building of "thruways, highways and public buildings" had created a severe problem for Negro tenants and that 70 percent of tenants displaced are Negroes. He said unless housing is increased the problem would not be met.

Immediate attention should be given, he declared, to building on vacant land, with these tenants given priority.

Breaking down discrimination in lily-white areas, he added, would also ease "doubling up" and the creation of bigger racial ghettos.

Miss Bernice Rogers, Deputy Commissioner of Housing and Buildings, said that Harlem Chelsea, the West Side and all rooming houses were being checked, "house by house" for violations. There will be no "let up on profiteering landlords" until all violations were corrected, she stated.

Mrs. Hortense Gabel, Deputy State Rent Administrator, spoke on the "partnership between Community and Government" in the fight for anti-discrimination laws in housing.

The entire meeting was conducted in a festive atmosphere. Employees of the Upper Manhattan office were hosts with Thomas V. Sinclair, Local Rent Administrator of the office presiding.

Refreshments, food and music followed the formal speeches.

3,000 Strike at 5 TCI Mines

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 2.—More than 3,000 coal miners of five Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. (U.S. Steel) mines went on strike over grievances.

Ryan's Anti-Soviet Goon Admits Guilt in Extortion

Pasquale Ferrone, business agent of Local 1235 of the International Longshoremen's Association and one of former ILA president "King" Joe Ryan's goon pals, pleaded guilty Tuesday to extorting \$70,000 from fur manufacturers for permitting the unloading of furs imported from the Soviet Union in 1950.

Tony (Joe the Cent) Giantomassi, also a business agent, who allegedly collaborated with Ferrone in the extortion plot, died before the crime was exposed by the manufacturers before New York Crime Commission hearings in 1952.

The ships laden with furs valued at \$2,500,000 were held up at a Newark dock when Ferrone and "Joe the Cent" ordered the longshoremen not to touch it on "patriotic" grounds. While pickets bearing anti-Soviet signs posed for news photographers, and TV and the newspapers were fed statements from Joe Ryan's office about how the ILA was determined to enforce a ban on trade

with the USSR, Ferrone and Giantomassi conferred secretly with representatives of the fur importers on the price to be paid for relaxing on their "patriotism" and for permission to unload the furs. The story was told in full detail and headlined in the papers three years later, before the crime on the waterfront hearings.

Ferrone pleaded guilty before General Sessions Judge John A. Mullen Monday and was continued on \$10,000 bail for sentencing Dec. 16. He has a criminal record and is liable to 15 years in prison.

Both Ferrone and Giantomassi were shown in the commission hearings to have piled up thousands of dollars in "Christmas gifts" from employers in five years preceding the hearings.

Transit Workers In Pittsburgh to Vote on Offer

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2.—Pittsburgh's only mass transportation system was in operation today with the end of what was probably the shortest strike in the history of the city's transit system.

Some 2,280 Pittsburgh Railways Co. trolley and bus drivers went on strike last midnight more than an hour after they rejected a nine-cent hourly wage increase offered by the company.

However, the strike was postponed indefinitely less than two hours after it began when union negotiators agreed to submit to a membership vote a compromise proposal worked out by Mayor David L. Lawrence.

What's On?

AN EVENING with Scott Nearing on Thursday, Nov. 3 at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Ave. Title of address "The Tide Has Turned." Adm. 75c. Ausp. Comm. of Women, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

American Premiere "AMERICAN FARMERS VISIT RUSSIA" plus "Indonesia Today" EXTRA: Soviet Song & Dance Festival STANLEY 7th Ave., 43 & 41 Sts.

By HERBERT SIGNER

CIO auto workers threw picket lines before new car dealers throughout the city yesterday in their first day of strike action for higher wages and other benefits, as the automobile season opened up with the highly publicized 1956 "dream cars" now on display or on their way.

The strike was called by Amalgamated Local 259 of the CIO United Auto Workers, among 7,000 workers employed as mechanics, testers, polishers and other categories by 350 new car dealers in the city. The union's contract with the dealers expired last July 1, and six months of negotiations produced no results.

At issue in the strike is the effort of the dealers to refuse the workers more money because the dealers themselves are being squeezed by General Motors, Ford and others giant corporations. Profits in the auto industry are the biggest in its history.

Local 259 president Mickey Finn pointed out to a union membership meeting Tuesday that the attitude of the corporations is "customer be damned, dealers be damned, and, most important to us, the worker be damned."

WAIT FOR WHAT?

A picket at a Buick dealer on Broadway said, "Just because GM gives the dealer a hard time, they want us to take it in the neck. Wait, wait, wait, that's all they tell us. Wait for what? They're making plenty now, even with their headaches with Detroit."

According to the union, the attitude of the car dealers in the negotiations was that the workers should wait another year or several years for money gains, although more cars were sold in the last year than ever before.

The union newspaper, "The Voice of 259," editorialized that it was up to the dealers to put up a fight with the "great big monopolies" in the automotive industry for "their share in the richest business in the country... instead of constantly putting the burden on the backs of their employees."

General Motors, whose profits this year are heading toward the billion-dollar mark, the highest in its or any other corporation's history, is slated to come under examination from a Senate Anti-trust and Monopoly Committee headed by Sen. Joseph C. Mahoney (D-Wyo) starting Nov. 8.

Control over local car dealers by the giant corporation is scheduled to come in for "study." Last month, a Senate Commerce subcommittee announced that replies from 19,000 car dealers to questionnaires revealed strong complaints against pressure and squeezing from the big manufacturing corporations.

The union editorial added: "The '56 model in the eyes of the dealers was a hope for better days ahead but, with the model out, we already hear the dealers raising the same problems as before. Our local is determined to assert ourselves and once and for

all change our status from 'grease monkeys' to that of workers in a skilled trade, with the wage rates set up accordingly."

The union is asking for a base rate of \$95 for mechanics who work on straight time, an increase from \$82 at present and proportionate increases for men in shops on piece rate. Also, the union is seeking 10 paid holidays instead of eight, three weeks vacation after seven years, and free-hospital coverage in the welfare plan.

This is the first general strike in

the industry's and union's history. Local 259 has some 8,000 members, of whom 5,000 are employed by unionized car dealers. The other 3,000 work in other sections of the automotive industry in the city.

Of some 350 car dealers in the city, 208 are organized by Local 259. The union, which has been in a drive to complete organization in the industry, and expects to pull out and sign up an estimated 2,000 unorganized employees during the strike.

Pamphlet Tells Car Dealers How to Fight Union Campaign

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2 (FP).—A "stop the union" drive was outlined for auto dealership operators in a slick handbook prepared by the Pennsylvania Automotive Association, as the answer to the joint campaign by two AFL unions to organize the hundreds of thousands of unorganized auto mechanics in the country.

A list of do's and don'ts for bosses, while containing nothing sensationally new in anti-union gimmicks, encourages employers to fight the union all the way down the line.

The auto dealers through their association have viciously and relentlessly attempted to suppress and break up union organization, declared Howard Tausch, co-director of the drive being conducted jointly by the International Association of Machinists and the In-

ternational Brotherhood of Teamsters. Each union has kicked in \$100,000 to finance the first serious drive in this field.

The union will seek to extend coverage to workers in new and used car dealerships, parts houses, body shops and service stations. The teamsters recently announced they had already organized the first auto salesmen; the machinists have members in auto repair shops in various parts of the country.

The Pennsylvania Association cautions dealers not to warn or even hint they will take any action against an employee for joining a union, but recommends they express their opinion of the union as "company policy." Employers are told to ask workers "not to vote for any union, assuring them, however, that the choice is theirs."

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